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CHICKERING HALL.—Entertainment.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL.—Concert.
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ONDERSED MILE

QUICK AS A WINK!

Mr. Rockwood while in Europe secured a new and valuable process for maxing instantations. Photographs. He has introduced the process in his gallery and takes intures of children or adults as quick as a wink! 17 Union Square, Imperial Cards \$1 per dozen. I ny always

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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New-Dork Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Assyrian Monarch has arrived as Falmouth. - The German Government proposes to complete a number of branch railways. ==== 1 is proposed to establish Imperialist newspapers in France for the next general election. - The State Department has learned that two treaties with China were signed on the 17th inst. by the American Commussioners. - Mr. Forster declared at the Cabinet meeting vesterday no new coercive measures were needed for Ireland.

Domestic .- Thanksgiving Day was observed throughout the country yesterday, ==== Lieuten-aut-Commander Chadwick reported to the Lighthonse Bureau that the signals of Beaver Tail Lighthouse, near which the Rhode Island was wrecked, are defective. ____ Controller Knox, in his annual report recommended legislation which will prevent State discrimination against National banks, ==== Clarence King, United States Geologist, in his annual report describes the or gamzation of the new Geological survey.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Thanksgiving was kept with much zest yesterday. === Yale and Princeton played at football; the game the actor, died. - Mr. Beecher preached on the inherent power of the Nation; many other approprinte Thanksgiving discourses were given, Evacuation Day was celebrated. Snow-storms prevailed in many Northern cities Randall Borden, of Asbury Park, died yesterday morning from injuries he received in jumping from a wagon. - Patrick Keating, of Long Branch, N. J., was struck by an express train yesterday and received fatal injuries. === The steam saw-mill and marble works at East Canaan, Conn., were burned yesterday. === Samuel Parker, 17 years old, was drowned white skating on Silver Pond, N. J., yesterday. === Colonel Thomas A. Scott left New Orleans vesterday for Houston.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. with occasional light snow or rain. Thermometer yesterday: llighest, 31°; lowest, 24°; average, 273,0°.

Nobody seems to have thought of it besides a few tottering veterans, but the troops of his Majesty King George the Third evacuated this island ninety-seven years ago yesterday. This, in its way, is not a bad thing to remember.

The important announcement is made that a separate treaty upon the subject of the immigration of Chinese into this country has been made with the Chinese Government. This, it is stated, reserves to the United States the right to control and regulate such immigration by its own laws.

In prisons, orphan asylums and charitable refuges of all kinds yesterday was made a day of good cheer. Not the least interesting of these many incidents was the free dinner given by Dr. Kennion, the "bread and coffee preacher. There may be some doubts of the wisdom of all the methods followed by this street evangelist, but of his sincerity and manliness there can be none.

Mr. Edison talks freely of himself and other inventors in the interview reported today. He charges Mr. Maxim with appropriating his electric lamp, and says three of his patents and thirteen specifications have been infringed upon in the process. He claims to be making preparations for the speedy introduction of his light into public use in this

No doubt the Reverend Edward Cowley had a good Thanksgiving dinner yesterday, in common with the other prisoners on Blackwell's Island. Louis Victor had a good Thanksgiving dinner too, with pleasanter surroundings than those of a year ago, and it was a more nutritious dinner. Louis weighs now 55 pounds; when he emerged from that wolfish Shepherd's Fold he weighed, it is stated, exactly 1712 pounds.

As usual, the Thanksgiving sermons dealt, to a large extent, with themes of public and patriotic interest. Dr. Armitage discussed the relations of the States and the Federal Government showing how the idea of National Sovereignty had triumphed over all opposition. Dr. Bellows made a plea for a patriotism that should be

inspired and sustained by religious principle. Dr. Newman took National pacification as his subject, insisting that a "Solid South is a crime against the age," which imperils the Nation's life and must come to an end. Dr. Tyng preached upon "God in the Constitution," and Dr. Vincent upon some of the deeper significances of the day. In Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher spoke upon the marvellons strength and elasticity of the Republic, which is teaching republicanism every day to all the world, while Mr. Talmage made a general review of Thanksgiving topics.

Considering that eighteen centuries have elapsed since mankind were taught the sanctity and the helplessness of childhood, it does indeed seem strange that not until within the last decade has a society been formed with the single object of protecting "these "little ones" against the cruelty of unnatural parents or brutal and avaricious strangers. It does not seem so strange, however, when it is remembered how slow the progress of woman has been from the place of a slave and a drudge to that of a companion and equal of man-a progress which and which some indeed insist is not completed age of the world goes, and not the ages of men and women-since one of the Greek writers remarked that a man thinking of marriage should reflect that his wife would annoy him by wanting to eat at the same table with him; nor so very long since it was noted, among the same highly civilized people, that some women could not be cured of the sin of talkativeness even by knocking out their front teeth with a stone. While mothers and wives have been toiling slowly up the bill, it was natural, perhaps, that the children should be forgotten. The existence of a society expressly organized to protect them against personal cruelty removes what may almost be called a blot on civilization, and the amount of work it finds to do, as described in a suggestive article elsewhere, shows that there has long been need of it.

ONE MORE INVESTIGATION NEEDED. Congress seldom lacks the multitude of coun

sellors in which it is said-though Congress has farnished no proof of it for several years -there is wisdom. The present Congress and its immediate predecessor came into existence with great clouds of advisers hanging over them and calling upon them to do all sorts of things. The loudest cry was for investiga- their rights. tions. The Democratic mind-keenly alert to the fact that had the Democratic party been fifteen years in power it would have furnished the opposition scandals without end to reward the quest of the investigator-was saturated with the notion that they had only to put committees on the track and overhaul the records of their opponents to develop iniquity in abundance and accumulate enough political capital to bank upon for a long time to come. They were so sure that a party fifteen years in power could not resist the temptation to extravagance, peculation and fraud, that they went about the business of overhauling with a great hurrah, plunging into the Departments with detectives and experts ransacking the archives, summoning witnesses right and left, and acting generally as though they had only to get out search warrants to enable them to find thieves by battalions. "Let us overhaul "the bookkeeping of this Government!" was one of the cries; and Senator Davis, of West Virginia, was so firmly convinced that the Treasury Department was a nest of thieves that he had himself appointed chairman of an investigating committee to find them out, confident that he would have no difficulty, and that he would make himself immortal by his discoveries.

gator of the last Congress, who sniffed fraud was a draw. - W. R. Floyd, in every breeze that blew from the Departments, and was so confident in his belief in the universal rascality of Republican administration that he procured from his party in Congress a sort of roving commission, with power to arrest any Republican found at large, put him on the rack of cross-examination, search his pockets and confiscate the contents. He found nothing in all his search to the burt of a single Republican; but he made such horrible havoe with the reputations of his party associates, and was so amusing withal with his queer antics, that the public has a very kindly remembrance of him and a regret that his career was so brief. Then there was that fierce and eager call for an investigation of the circumstances attending the Presidential election of 1876, answered, it will be remembered, by Mr. Potter, upon whose resolution the committee of which he was chairman was appointed to rip up the Republican conspiracy and bring into the Democratic camp the scalps of the leading Republicans in Congress and in the Cabinet. That was a most interesting search. They did not secure the scalps they went for, but they came back limping themselves, and bringing the mangled remains of several conspicuous Democrats who had figured largely in the canvass, and ciphered still more largely on the returns. Another notable investigation was the one directed to the exposure of John I. Davenport's tyranny in this city. Senator Wallace was at the head of it. The Committee found out a good deal more than it wanted to, and went away with much more alacraty than it came.

> ready had in response to the demand of the party. The results, it must be confessed, have not been encouraging; and it is not strange that the clamor for investigations has somewhat subsided. The party press is not so loud in its demand for a thorough overhauling of the records as in times past. Its efforts are now principally directed to reforming the Civil Service in some way so as to benefit the Democratic party. But since they will hardly be able to accomplish this, we take leave to suggest to the party leaders in Congress that they cannot go out of power more gracefully than by continuing up to the last moment the line of policy upon which they begun with such carnestness at first and have so strenuously continued. Let them heep up their reputation as investigators. And for fear they may not have thought of anything to exercise their talent on, we recommend to them an inquiry into the authorship of the Morey letter and a thorough overhauling of the conspiracy through which it was circulated. It is now known that the letter was a forgery and that it was attempted to bolster it up with perjury. The Demoeratic National Committee complain that they were imposed upon in the transaction. And as no Democrat would impose upon his own party's committee, it follows, of course, that the imposition must have been practised by Republicans. This, then, is a fair field for investigation; and one that offers a rare op-

portunity to expose Republican misdeeds at

the same time that it shows the simplicity and

These are some of the investigations al-

innocence of Democratic leaders. It is certainly as promising of profitable results as any of the investigations hitherto set on foot by Democrats in Congress, and it will be a great mistake to neglect it. If the Democratic party has developed a talent for anything during its brief occupancy of power in Congress it has been for investigations. This is its last chance. It may cover itself with glory by exposing the whole conspiracy. Let the majority then set the inquiry on foot as soon as Congress assembles. Speaker Randall has a personal interest in it, having himself been deceived, and will be likely to appoint an energetic and competent committee who will leave no stone unturned to discover the culprits who fooled Mr. Barnum, Mr. Hewitt and himself.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

The Sultan may not break his word after all. The determination of three of the Powers to send a fleet to the Levant and cut off the revenues of Smyrna forced him to make one more promise. On October 9 he agreed to surrender Dulcigno without unnecessary delay. Orders were dispatched to Riza Pacha to allow the Mentenegrins to take possession of has been completed only in favored countries, the district, but the negotiations have dragged on for six weeks. Possibly the Montenegrin even there. It is not so very long-as the Prince has been more cautious than was necessary; more likely the Sultan has been encouraged by the attitude of France and the two German Powers to defer the final settlement, in the hope that something might hap pen at the last moment to prevent it altoaccused of inciting the Albanians to resist the will of Europe, and the indifference of three of the great States that have ordered the cession of Duicigno has given ample opportunity for treachery and intrigue. The diplomatic pressure at Constantinople does not seem to have been relaxed. The will of the British Premier has prevailed. Dervisch Pacha, the commander who surrendered Batum to the Russians, was sent to Albania to execute the orders of the Porte : and after ascertaining that he could not occupy the town with a few marines he has concentrated a small body of hours of sharp skirmishing. It is never safe unquestionably desire to punish the guilty to forecast the events of a week, or even of a day, in the changeful East; but the Montenegrins now seem to have every chance of getting what belongs to them. With an international fleet anchored off the coast the Turks will scarcely venture to allow the Albanians to slip in and cheat their ancient foes out of

The British Premier will be fairly entitled to the credit of settling this controversy. He has been recklessly charged with pursuing a policy of adventure in the East. This is not true. The rectification of the Montenegrin frontier was distinctly provided for in the Treaty of Berlin. He has compelled the Porte to recognize the binding nature of its obligations to Europe. He has proved that the Powers can be kept together if there be determined leadership, and that the Porte will yield to pressure after deceit and prevarication have run their course. He has applied that pressure by naval means, much to the advantage of Great Britain, whose military system is so lax. He has made the moral force of Europe operative, and given to his own Nation the foremost place as a coercive agent.

Nor is his work finished. The Greek question will be pressed to a settlement as soon as Dulcigno is surrendered. It is a matter of good faith not only with England but with Europe. The supplementary Conference at Berlin marked out the new frontier; an army of 40,000 men is waiting for marching orders; the King of the Greeks declares that he cannot restrain the ardor of the soldiers much longer, and that as for disbanding them altogether, it is out of the question. Europe has committed itself to a policy of action and Then there was Glover, the great Investi- cannot with dignity beg off or back out. Nor is Mr. Gladstone the man to suffer the moral force of the Continent to go to waste.

MR. J. FLOYD KING OBJECTS.

Mr. J. Floyd King, Member of Congress from the Vth Louisiana District, has written a letter to the President, protesting against an order of Commissioner Raum, which allows the Internal Revenue Collector for that District to use an armed force to protect himself and compel obedience to the laws. Mr. King says Lapier, the Collector, is a violent man, who has more than once been engaged in desperate broils resulting in the death of his antagonists, and he asks, with a pathetic and aggrieved tone, as though he were the spokesman of a deeply injured but submissive community: "Should such a man "be armed with authority to use troops or armed men, in the midst of profound peace, against a population observing the laws of their country and busy in peaceful occupations ?"

We should say not, if the case were as Mr. King puts it. But Mr. Lanier tells a different story. He says he was attacked by a mob and narrowly escaped with his life, and that it is not safe for him to return to the district to collect the revenue without protection. Mr. Lanier is a civil officer of the United States. Whether he bas been engaged in personal broils before he became such an officer is not to the point. His business is to collect the revenue, and it Mr. King's constituents undertake to prevent him from doing so because they don't like his personal character or antecedents, or because, as we suspect to be the truth, he ran for Congress on the Republican ticket at the recent election, they will have to deal with the Government of the United States. The proper way for them to object to him as a public official is by petitions sent to Washington, and not by shotgans pointed at his person.

Remembering certain events which occurred in the Vth District only two years ago, in which Mr. King took a prominent part, it seems to us that he is hardly the proper person to protest against the use of armed men "against a population observing the laws of their country and busy in peaceful occupations." In 1878 Mr. King was the Democratic candidate for Congress. Opposed to him, as the Republican candidate, was a colored preacher named Fairfax. a man of excellent character, respected alike by whites and blacks, who lived at Waterproof, in the Parish of Tensis. The District was strongly Republican, and on a fair vote Mr. King had no chance of election. On the 12th of October, at dusk, as Fairfax was sitting in his house with his family and a few friends. he was attacked by a gang of Democratic ruffians, numbering ten or twelve, from the adjoining Parish of Catahoula, commanded by a saloon-keeper named Peck. The attacking party broke into the house, killed one of Fairfax's friends and wounded two others. Fairfax himself escaped. In the melee Peck himself was killed by a chance shot from one of his drunken followers. This was on Saturday. On the following Monday and Tuesday armed white men assembled in Tensas Parish, to the number of over 500, some of them coming from other parishes in the State and some from peross the river in Mississippi. -Mr. J. Floyd King took command of this force. The armed

men under his orders raided the parish for three days, and made it their business to shoot and hang people who were "observing "the laws of their country and busy in peaceful "occupations."

These untortunate people were black men and Republicans. How many were killed was never definitely known, but the evidence taken before the Teller Committee in January, 1879, placed the number identified at twenty-three. The excuse for the massacre was that a negro rising to avenge the attack on Fairfax was apprehended by the whites, but no evidence was produced at the investigation to show that there was any ground for such an apprehension. In fact the history of the bloody affair made the conclusion inevitable that the attempted murder of Fairfax and the subsequent shootings and hangings of innocent colored men were the results of a desperate conspiracy to break up the Republican party in Tensas Parish and in the Vth District. The conspiracy succeeded, and Mr. King is now enjoying his share of its truits in the shape of the pay and influence of a member of Congress. Does it lie in his month to complain of "the use of armed men," because a Revenue Collector brings a squad of a dozen deputies with Winchester rifles into his District 7

PLAYING AT CROSS-PURPOSES.

If the matter were not so serious we should be disposed to speak of the war on the lottery and policy shops, now being conducted by the police, as essentially ridiculous. It is certainly without apparent effect for good. It is doubtless annoying to gether. The Turkish commander has been the dealers, and vexatious to the police, but no one appears to be benefited. The Police make arrests of men who are at once discharged or held only in nominal bail by the justices, and then the charges are ignored by the District - Attorney. We do not doubt the earnestness of Governor Cornell in ordering the enforcement of the laws; we hope the Police Commissioners have an honest desire to eradicate the evil: under fear of losing their places even those captains who have long been suspected of profiting by shutting their eyes to the abuse appear active in carrying out their orders; and some of troops and forced an entry, after several the justices and District-Attorney Phelps persons arrested. But there is such conflict of authority, such playing at cross-purposes by the police, and the justices acting under confusing laws variously construed that little real good is accomplished. And this little is nullified by the failure of

the General Government to close the mails to this class of frauds. Although an extensive traffic in lottery tickets is carried on in this city, the local receipts are a small proportion of the total received by mail from all parts of the country. For the collection and transmission of these sums from all parts of the Union the United States Post Office Department is the only agent of the lottery companies. They could not conduct their general business profitably without the help of such an agency. And since the police have interfered with the direct sale of tickets in this city the local mails have been employed to carry on the iflegal business in the city. Thus we have the General Government giving to the violators of its own regulations against fraud practical assistance in circumventing all the powers of the State Government in enforcing its laws against a peculiarly obnoxious class of swindlers.

Postmaster-General Maynard urges, in his recent report, that Congress shall amend the law prohibiting the mails to "fraudulent lotteries" so as to apply it to all. He has already excluded all lotteries except the Louisiana State Company, evidently considering that to be not " fraudulent " because once authorized by the Legislature of the State. It is only within a few weeks past on this subject, became aware that on January that in consequence of it the lottery company came to this city. Here it came into opposition with other lotteries, and a sharp fight for the privilege of local robbery has been the consequence. Both parties could be wiped out and the city relieved of the worst and most demoralizing form of gambling, if the Post Office Department should refuse any longer to make itself the collecting agent of these concerns.

DEALING WITH A BLACKMAILER The other day we gave a notorious advertising agent of this city a free advertisement. Since then we have had a Thanksgiving, and feel unusually good-natured. So we give him to-day what people of his kidney are always so eager for-a free The extracts printed the other day showed how

largely the respectable press of the country regard Mr. George P. Rowell as an impudent blackmatter and liar. They might easily have been extended to five times the length. In fact, we scarcely recall a leading journal, with the single exception of The York Sun, that does not distrust or denounce him Concerning THE TRIBUNE, he has persistently and maliciously lied, to the utmost of his ability;-and in that respect his powers are considerable. It will amuse an idle five minutes to tell why. After the death of Mr. Greeley, it was found that the old Pub. lisher of THE TRIBUNE had been wheedled by Mr. Rowell's pretensions into allowing him double the commission given other advertising agents. Nothing in his performance warranted this, and it was a discrimination most unjust to the numerous and reputable agents whose services we enjoyed. The old and respectable house of S. M. Pettengill & Co., for example, was forced to take half as much for its work as Rowell demanded. So of Heman Burr, W. W. Sharpe & Co. (who were then our own tenants), L. H. Deshons, J. W. Parmenter, J. W. Pangborn, Dauchy & Co. and others of equal repute. Under that rule, J. H. Bates, who has so largely succeeded to Rowell's business and has taken the expensive offices Rowell was no longer able to retain, would be required to content himself with half what the decaying concern he supersedes would get for the same work; and other houses of vigor and push as weil as character, like Frank, Kiernan & Co., Phillips & Co., and Young, of this city, Hubbard, of New-Haven, Ayer & Son, of Puiladelphia, and Evans, of Boston, would be subjected to an equally unjust and invidious distinction. The arrangement was manifestly absurd, unbusiness-like and unfair, and on that sole ground Mr. Reid ordered its dis continuance, and required all to be treated abke Hence Rowell's wrath. He has never lost an op portunity since to lie about THE TRIBUNE, and the more his business declined the sorer he got and the harder be fied. We have always refused to notice his slanders

in detail,-not thinking it worth while to dignify him so much. But it is well to be good-humored after Thanksgiving, and so, "just once," we propose to give him notice enough to last, Here is the latest concoction from him we have hap-

pened to see : It is universally known that about the time of Mr.

At the office of publication, and on oillheads and circulars issued therefrom, a circulation of 180,000 was claimed for THE WEEKL., while its actual issue was less than 40,000. This statement Mr. Whitelaw Reid will never squarely deny, although he will authorize evasive statements, avoiding the issue while seeming to deny it. Every line of this (excepting, of course, the general statement that for a time Mr. Greeley's death was severely felt), every separate insinuation and assertion is false. This office never claimed a circulation of 180,000 when it had less than 40,000. The circulation of THE WERKLY did not fall to less than 40,000 about the time of Mr. Greeley's death. Forty thousand is in itself a great circulation, but at the time here specified, and afterward, THE TRIBUNE'S weekly circulated over three times that number. It has not been so low as 40,000 in twenty-odd years! We will give a committee, composed of the President of the Associated Press, the President of the American News Company and the President of the Adams Express Company full access to our books, with authority to examine our employes under oath. It they do not report these statements correct in every particular, we agree to pay Ten Thousand Dollars to the Children's Aid Society, Provided. that, if they do report our statements correct, the aforesaid George P. Rowell and pay Five Thousand Dellars to the same charity, and shall advertise the committee's report and his stanct admission and retraction of his previous lies as much as he has advertised the lies themselves. We further agree and hereby bind ourselves to give the same Committee the same facilities for examination concerning any of our statements as to a count of circulation this year, and to pay Ten Thousand Dollars more to the above charity if they do not report the same correct. Provided, again, that the aforesaid Rowell shall pay Five Thousand Dollars more if they do report them correct, and shall give the same advertisement of the result, the money on both sides to be deposited with the Committee before the examination is begun. But it will be necessary for Rowell to get som decent person to act for him in any visits to this office, and some responsible person to guarantee his

living up to the agreement. Rowell's business is now largely confined to the patent outsides." In this be can cheat the adveraser and the paper both ; making the advertiser be lieve that he is getting something very cheap which is really, in proportion to quantity and quality of circulation, absurdly dear, and compelling the paper to give him the lion's share of the profit. His interest is wholly against business with large and respectable papers; and it is not, therefore, to the interest of the better class of advertisers to do business with him. They will not find it advantageous to be represented with the leading newspapers by a man so wulely believed to be a liar and a blackmailer.

Justice is slow but sure. Don't you forget it. Bar-

The bounce is all out of Springer. He favors a quiet session of Congress. The Democratic party is subdued, that's a fact.

This blunder in Indiana will stimulate the swelling chorus of dissatisfaction with the present clumsy electoral system. Perhaps Congress will heed the request for a change and perhaps it will not. It is high time something was done to improve a method of election which is strong only in possibilities for defeating the very object it is designed to accom-

How many people are there in the country who would be sorry if Garfield were elected for six years instead of four ? Outside of the men who live by politics, it would be difficult to find many who would not rejoice at the prospect of a six years' relief from political agitation.

The forgery investigation moves along slowly, bu there is no perceptible Democratic desire for it to move faster.

Beltzhoover stills delays to bring that libel suit

The half has not been told about Barnum's lying for the benefit of Hancock in the Pacific States. Late numbers of newspapers from that section show that his recklessness almost surpasses credulity On October 31 he sent a long dispatch in which he gave his personal assurance that Hancock would carry New-York State by 35,000 majority; that all reports of betting in favor of Carfield were spurious, and added: " The assertion that the Garfield letter i a forgery is no lon er seriously made, and the whole et fort of the Republicans, managers and press, is now to direct attention from the subject." This was a pretty fair-sized he, but on the following day Barthat Mr. Anthony Comstock, who is a sort of num eclipsed it with this stupendons one: Farnum. tional Democratic Committee, was interviewed on this subject, became aware that on January
4, 1880, the Louisiana Legislature repealed the charter it had granted this lottery concern. Has he since advised the law officers of the Post Office Department of the existence of such an act of repudiation? If he has not, they will find letter as stupid and brutat, although he very di-timetly advocates them in Congress. The Chines labor question directly affects every industrion citizen. The present attitude of the Repuelicans; that while pretending great friendship for th laboring man, they favor the election of a candidat who is the advo-ate of a policy which would reduce our artisans to the level of cooles for the benefit of the menopolist." There was more to the same effect, but this is enough to establish Barnum firmly as the champion har of his time.

All signs point to a quiet session of Congress. The Democratic members are likely to reappear at Wash ington in a sobered frame of mind. At last they have become tired of butting their heads against

Tilden took his turkey joyfully, as becomes a man who has condoned it all.

THE DEAMA.

BERNHARDT IN THE SPHINX.

This is one of the exhibitions that suggest the stage in its possibly useless aspect, and make the art of acting seem trivial. In every point of view the play of "The Sphiax" is obnexious. It displays a selfish, unpleasant, morbid kind of woman, as a central figure; it tells a licentious, needlessly painful, and entirely profitless story; and it terminates with a barrowing exposure of the physical agonies of death. There was no need for such a play to be written, and no good can possibly come from having it acted. It is, in a certain sense, like a medical lecture on some dreadful disease -or horror that appertains to the dissecting-room, and that should never be permitted to come abroad. It has no place in art, and a noble force is degraded whenever acting is devoted to the illustration of such a subject. To see dramatic powers used in this way is, unavoidably, to reflect that the artist has been prompted by an ignoble impulse toward personal display rather than by the high motive (which should always con trol artistic effort) of universal interpretation. The right and true actor is one who has a message of meaning for other persons-something to reveal and interpret from the great book of nature. The actor who seeks the public gaze merely for an exhibition of self, is then necessarily trivial; and the best of actors may, through vanity, sometimes stray into Mile, Bernhardt fluds in "The Sphinx"-which

she acted last night at Booth's Theatre, before a numerous audience-an opportunity to exhibit the total of her personal eccentricities. There is nothing in her performance for the heart to feel-no suggestion of pathos, no ideal of high loveliness, n image of superlative grace. She depicts here as unlovely female, gorgeous in millinery, crazed with conceit, ugly with impudence, sensual with carnality, and by turns amazing in her selfishness and detestable in her sin. This character seemed sufficiently bad when it was depicted here in a styl remotely kindred with that of Mile, Bernhardt, though vastly inferior to it. Since, however, this kind of thing is the more dreadful the better it is done, it seems quite monstrous now that it is done to absolute perfection. Mile. Bernhardt brings to its accomplishment all the resources of her wonderful art, while the personal fascination with which she invests it is quite invincible. The delicions coquettry with which she veils her deeper emotions is an exercise of feminine charms never to be forgo; ten, and it might well serve as a model, to every actress now extant in America, of what should be the spirit and style of high comedy. The consonance

of garb with character was also seen to ben been peculiarly considered in this work.

The imperial carriage of the head, and the little willowy movements of the person contributed in the singular charm of the embediment. There were many abrupt and startling transitions from frivel one sparkle and enticing ingenuousness to lowering rage and a lurid passion. The identification with the personality was complete at every point, and the work was seen to grow from a quiet level of drawing-room elegance to a tempest of painful pasion. Whatever objection might be urged against the vehicle of this manifestation of power and faculty, it could not be doubted that the display of a dazzling and remarkable order. There has not of a dazzling and remarkable older. There has bet been seen upon the stage in our time a more radina-vision of what is dangerous in woman of a beaut-ful unserupulous kind, than was presented by the Blanche de Chelles of Mile. Bernhardt, in the second act of "The Sphinx." The supple, beautiful phys. cal vitality with which she enacted the scene of Lord Astley's final fascination cannot be described. It was as remarkable for delicacy as for beauty. The superb "Sphinx" attitude and expression were fre observed in this act, and there were certain ettremely fine simulations of humane domestic senti-

ment toward its close. The death scene was man, aged with stony power and a simplicity truly great, It is difficult to mass together the condicting inpressions left by this extraordinary portrasture of an abnormal and obnoxious character so as to reach a definite statement of its worth. Considered was piece of mechanism, it is level with Mile. Berehardt's Fron Fron.

There is a natural reluctance, though, to page upon any of the works of this great artist, in the stage-manager style of criticism-which is content only to record an opinion on the technical ment of what is done. There is usually something bejond that. In the present instance, however, me are not conscious of any informing thought tout remains from Mile. Bernhardt's performance of "Tis Sphinx," other than the sense of her strangeness, her fascination, and her nuished and beautiful method of dramatic treatment. To say that she plays the part as well as it can possibly be played is to say but little. The reality of the performance created a perfeet illusion-but, above and beyond this, there was a revelation of morbid individuality never to be for gotten, however little to be admired, and however unfruitful in any influence that can enlarge spintual knowledge, gratify taste, or ennoble life,

The example set in the death-scene-of simple action and prompt and terrible celerity-is one that the stage might wisely follow, in all its treatment of the bour and the incidents of physical dissolution. There was a slight spasm a tremulous motion-and she covered her face with a white veil and fell back, rigid and awful. There is no photography in this-and photograph is not painting, and never can take its place. Mile, Bernhardt was recalled several times in the course of the evening, and the house rang with admiring plaudits when the last curtain fell.

M. Angelo was seen to much advantage as Herri de Savigny-particularly in the park scene. The exde Savguy-particularly in the para scene by an in-pressiveness of his action was enhanced by an in-tense quietude; but the finest of the submingra-efforts was that of M. Gangioff as Lord Asiley-s-efforts was that of M. Gangioff as Lord Asiley-sperformance remarkable for postsh of manners and perfect propriety. The full cast is here appended:

Renri de Savigny M. Angela Amiral Comte de Chelles M. Gouilleag Lord Astley M. Ganglet Ulric M. Chameunia Amirai Comic de Lord Astiey Ulrie Armer Lajardie. Everard M. O'chay,
M. Thite,
Mile Colombie,
Mile Isney,
Mile Sarah Bernhard,

PERSONAL.

The legal profession is to be more largely repreented than any other in our next State Assembly, There will be twenty-eight farmers and four editor to thirty-four lawyers. Oliver Wendell Holmes, jr., the son of the post-

physician, has appeared in Boston as a successful egal lecturer. He is giving a course of twelve ectures on the Common Law before the Lowell lastitute. M. Gambetta ten years ago was one of the handsomest men in France. His face was a face of fine

lines and spirituel contours; his figure was lithe and graceful. He is still a man of striking presence, but he has no more the almost poetic good looks of his youthful days. Ralph Waldo Emerson has, in lecturing, employed but one gesture, and that very seldon,

When he utters some impressive sentence he makes a grasping gesture, as though seizing some imaginary object in front of him. Mr. Emerson is a conteous man, but a reserved one—not a bad combina-Mr. J. Q. A. Ward's model of the statue of General

bronze. The hero of Cowpens is represented standing in a fighting statude, with a drawn sword in hand. The casting, it is thought, will be finised by February 22, and the statue is to be unveiled at Spartansburg, S. C., on April 15. President-elect Garfield is now looking exceed-

ingly well, and says that the excitement of the campaign benefited instead of injuring him. It is reported that he has already rented his Washington house for the season. This winter will be the first in twenty years that he has spent in Menter. He was overwhelmed with visit s in Washington on Wednesday, but made no remarks upon poids and office. Mrs. Croker, the widow of John Wilson Croker,

died November 6, at Kensington Palace, where she had occupied for sixty years the apartments offered to her by George IV, at the time when she was almost meonsolable at the loss of her only caild. She was bedridden for the last year or two, but delighted in seeing her friends and relatives about her. Het husband is probably not more often remembered as the literary reviewer or as Secretary to the Admiralty, than as the reputed originallot." Mr. Wenham. ralty, than as can Mr. A. Brouson Alcott says that his daughter

Louisa was a bright child and got most of heredacation at home. She kept diaries, and filled them with short stories. With her three sisters she established a theatre in the garret, and wrote "no admittance" over the door. Soon the neighbors heard of their theatrical performance, and wishing to see them, the little actors had recourse to the barn, which they fitted up with a platform and sceners. which they litted up with a platform and secrety.

Love was the rule in the Alcott family, and the office of servant was unknown. In order to learn what it is to be a servant, she entered the household of a former Senator and was put to all kinds of drudgery. A young theological student boarded in the family. Shortly after her time as a servant had expired he asked her to black his boots. Her reply was that while studying divinity he should have learned humanity. Her literary career was commenced with writing stories for magazines and papers. papers.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Western minister who preached on "Spiritual Coros and Bunions" has found his match in the Brocklyn Baptist brother, who was posten in last Sunday's pepers for a sermon on "Something Worse than Dipatheria."

The use of arsenic in place of soda in baking a wedding cake for a reception near Knoxville. Tenn., recently sent thirty persons to bed and haif a dozen to the grave. There seems to be no ground for supposing that the poisoning was intentional. It was simply an accident on the part of the cook. The web-

During the first sixty years of its existence more than one-half of the graduates of Harvard Course outered the ministry. The Register now states that since that period there has been a steady decrease in the proportion of ministers to granuates. Within the are century the proportion was 522 to a thousand; during he last century it was 293; and for the present century, 114. During the ten years ending with 1870 the proportion has been only 67 to a thousand. The proportion of candidates for the mainstry in the older orthogas colleges has diminished but not at all in the same great proportion as at Harvard.

The religious press is showing great concern over the developments of the local drams. Christian Intelligeneer finds some compensation in the European steamer lists. "Bernbardt and Reveilland Salvani and Gavezz !" it pionally exciatins. "Is there no significance, is there no wit of God, in these sincular coincidences of arrival, and appeal to the Christian multiple of Appendix I. In the one Personal Law plants and appeal to the Christian coincidences of arrival, and appeal to the Christian coincidences." public of America ? Is it not France in her shame and France in her regeneration? Is it not, on the one hand, the Italy that has dreamed for centuries, seeking to cosole herself by art for the hollowness of reluiou, and of the other, the Italy awakening to the freedom and to reality of a life in Christ I The Bernhardt and the sai-vitid will carry away our treasure. Let it be as, only ass, in God's name, whether Reventand and Ga-yazai shall be its successful. God sets before us the